

A BETTER OUTLOOK

Brighter View Taken of Chinese Trouble

VIGOROUS MEASURES

Though Reports From the Orient are More Satisfactory, the Powers are Increasing Their Efforts to Relieve the Captives—Russia and Japan Will Work Harmoniously—Administration is Active.

London, July 10.—With the foreigners in Peking probably safe amid civil war, with Prince Ching on their side, with the powers united and their forces constantly increasing, the outlook in China is now rather more hopeful than it has been for a month past. It appears from a cautious statement given out by Tao Tai Shan in Shanghai that the reason the heavy guns bearing on the legations at Peking were not used, is that Prince Ching, who is served by 10,000 troops, seized all the artillery ammunition. Shan, likewise, intimates that Yang Lu, commander-in-chief of the northern army, is associated with Prince Ching in opposition to Prince Tuan's ferocious designs and dictatorial ambition. Shan, who appears to be the sole Shanghai conduit of Peking news, cheers the foreign consuls by those confidential communications, but takes excessive precautions to prevent the Chinese from thinking him friendly to the foreigners.

A CABINET COUNCIL.

Washington, July 9.—Developments in the Chinese situation were considered by members of the cabinet at a consultation held today. The participants explained their conference by saying it was the first opportunity offered lately to gather as many as four of the cabinet members for consultation. Results followed in the shape of renewed activity in a dispatch of reinforcements to China. Admiral Kempff's cablegram giving his estimate of the amount of force that he regards necessary to represent the United States properly in the movement upon Peking was carefully considered. An agreement was reached that nothing about the admiral's figures, on the ground that it would be impolitic to make our needs known to the Chinese in the first instance, and also of the desire on the part of this government to avoid being put in a position of appearing to set up a standard for other powers in this matter. It is understood, however, that the pith of Admiral Kempff's communication is the necessity of speedy reinforcements, if quick action is desired, and on the latter point there is not a dissenting voice among the cabinet officers.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

St. Petersburg, July 9.—Authoritative information just obtained confirms the report that Russia has consented to and is even desirous that Japan should actively co-operate in the pacification of China. Russia places no limit on the number of Japanese troops to be employed and only stipulates that this agreement is not to constitute a mandate whereby Japan will obtain a privileged position. Japan, it is added, must co-operate in the work of pacification on the same conditions as the other powers.

WILLIAM'S PARTING WORD.

Kiel, July 9.—Addressing the first naval division prior to its departure for China today, Emperor William said: "Yours is the first division of armored ships which I send abroad. Remember you will have to fight a cunning foe, provided with modern weapons, to avenge German blood which has flowed. But spare the women and children. I shall not rest until China is subdued and all the bloody deeds are avenged. You will fight together with the troops of the various nationalities. See that you maintain good comradeship with them."

HORSES AND MULES.

Washington, July 9.—The recent orders of the war department involve the sending of about 4,000 horses and mules from this country to the Philippines. Most of these are cavalry horses.

EPISCOPALIANS TREK.

New York, July 9.—Rev. Joshua Kimball, associate secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, today received

BASE BALL

rd of Games Won and Lost Yesterday.

THE NINTH AT TAKU.

London, July 9.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Ono Foo announces under date of July 7 that the Ninth United States infantry has arrived at Taku.

A CHINESE DISPATCH.

Washington, July 9.—The following telegram was received last night by Minister Wu from Hong, director general of imperial telegraphs at Shanghai, dated yesterday, July 3: "Two legations in Peking are still preserved, all the ministers are safe. The rebellious troops and rioters make attacks but suffer many losses. The imperial troops are protecting but meet with difficulty in doing so. It is feared food and ammunition is exhausted."

Yokohama, July 9.—The government has decided to immediately dispatch 23,000 men and 5,000 horses to China.

OFF FOR CHINA.

Kiel, July 9.—The German East Asiatic squadron sailed this morning for China.

MISSIONS LOOTED.

Berlin, July 9.—The German consul at Chee Foo cables under today's date that the American mission at Tung Lu and the Catholic mission at Ching Chu Fu have been looted. He adds: "The Boxers continue their endeavors to increase the population of Chee Foo to revolt."

LI PING HONG, FORMER GOVERNOR OF SPAN TUNG, WITH SIX THOUSAND MEN HAS GONE NORTHWARD FROM NANKIN, AS THE GOVERNOR OF THAT PLACE REQUESTED HIM TO WITHDRAW.

CHING TO THE RESCUE.

London, July 9.—The more hopeful feeling engendered by Saturday's news from Peking was strengthened today by Rear Admiral Bruce's endorsement of rumors that Prince Ching, who is said to be heading a counter revolution at Peking, is fighting in behalf of the legations against the usurper Prince Tuan.

BRINGS FOOD SUPPLIES.

Brussels, July 9.—A Shanghai dispatch says Prince Ching's troops have arrived at Peking to revitalize the Europeans and defend them from the rebels.

OREGON AT CHEE FO.

Washington, July 9.—The navy department was informed today that the Oregon had arrived at Chee Foo. She will start at once for Kure to dock.

BURGLARS ROB A BREWERY

Bind Two Employees and Blow Open the Safes.

Lawrence, Mass., July 9.—The Cold Spring brewery was entered by six masked men early this morning and the engineer, Max Espig, was murdered. Joseph Pratz, was bound and thrown into a freight car. Then the safes were blown open and about \$400 in money and other property stolen.

SUGAR ADVANCED.

New York, July 9.—The American Sugar Refining company advanced all refined sugars ten points.

HOBOKEN'S DEATH LIST.

One Hundred and Forty-eight Bodies Recovered to Date.

New York, July 9.—Two bodies were recovered today from the wreck of the steamer Saale. This makes 148 corpses thus far recovered of victims of the Hoboken fire on June 30.

STEVENSON AT LINCOLN.

Conferring With His Chief and Other Leaders.

Lincoln, July 9.—Adlai E. Stevenson, democratic nominee for vice president, arrived today to confer with Mr. Bryan and other democratic leaders. Charles A. Towne is also here. There was a big demonstration.

GOEBEL CASES

Called Up by Judge Cantrill Yesterday on Change of Venue.

Georgetown, Ky., July 9.—The cases of the commonwealth against Youtsey, Powers, Davis, Whitaker and Combs, charged with complicity in the murder of William Goebel at Frankfort, January 4, were called by Judge Cantrill on change of venue today. By order of the court all persons who entered the court room were searched. In addition to an imposing array of counsel on each side and a large number of witnesses from all parts of the state a big crowd of spectators thronged the room. The jury is not yet selected.

ST. LOUIS STRIKE RESUMED.

The Fight Against the Transit Company Will Be Taken Up Again.

St. Louis, July 9.—Two thousand five hundred members of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employees voted today to resume the strike against the St. Louis transit company, which was declared off July 2.

BASE BALL

rd of Games Won and Lost Yesterday.

Chicago—Chicago, 3; New York, 2; St. Louis—St. Louis, 10; Boston, 5; Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 4.

Buffalo—No game; wet grounds. Cleveland—Cleveland, 7; Milwaukee, 4.

At Detroit—Detroit, 3; Kansas City, 0; At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 5; Minneapolis, 4.

THE METAL MARKET.

New York, July 9.—Brokers' price for copper was 16.25; castings, 15.50.

SMALLPOX SPREADING.

Jackson, Cal., July 9.—There are thirty-one smallpox cases in this place.

PORTO RICAN TRADE

The Effect of the New Tariff Arrangement

A Sharp Increase of Both Exports and Imports During the Month of May—Contrast With Our Other Insular Trade.

Washington, July 9.—(Special.)—The effect of the new Porto Rican tariff act is plainly perceptible in the commerce between the United States and that island during the month of May. The Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics, shows that exports to Porto Rico have more than doubled as compared with the preceding May, and imports from the island have nearly doubled. Exports to the island from the United States in May, 1899, were \$305,564 and in May, 1900, \$696,473. The imports into the United States from the island in May, 1899, were \$447,179, and in May, 1900, \$1,103,867. This increase is the more remarkable because it had been understood that the people of Porto Rico had little to sell and little to buy, since the hurricane of last August had gone far to impoverish the people of that island.

It is also interesting to observe that the May commerce with Porto Rico shows a much greater increase than is the case with any of the other islands. With Cuba the commerce of May differed little from that of May, 1899, and this was also the case with the Hawaiian islands; while in the Philippine islands the imports show no increase, though the exports show a remarkable gain.

The following tables show our exports to, and imports from each of the islands in May, 1900, compared with May, 1899:

Exports to—	May, 1899	May, 1900
Cuba	\$2,124,679	\$2,155,532
Porto Rico	305,564	696,473
Hawaii	1,236,790	1,429,149
Philippines	639,052	258,214

Imports from—	May, 1899	May, 1900
Cuba	\$4,732,370	\$4,791,787
Porto Rico	447,179	1,103,867
Hawaii	2,384,738	2,315,728
Philippines	622,101	695,242

The following are the principal exports to the islands during the eleven months ending May, 1900:

Articles exported from—	United States	Cuba	Porto Rico
Provisions	\$4,736,412	\$723,362	\$723,362
Iron, steel, and mfgs.	3,274,125	442,837	442,837
Animals	2,782,921	2,131	2,131
Breadstuffs	2,829,295	881,829	881,829
Lard	1,936,143	287,138	287,138
Wood and manuf's.	1,894,251	341,429	341,429
Boards, deals, planks	978,590	149,254	149,254
Flour	1,841,422	771,221	771,221
Rice	720,329	67,895	67,895
Hams	622,621	35,616	35,616
Malt liquors	628,059	32,783	32,783
Coal	578,152	44,929	44,929
Eggs	533,229	31	31
Potatoes	378,747	15,265	15,265
Chemicals	495,443	52,268	52,268
Crude mineral oils	330,709	19,719	19,719
Beans and peas	358,965	59,700	59,700
Cotton cloth, colored	262,119	121,846	121,846
Boots and shoes	224,815	20,274	20,274
Cotton cloth, uncolored	169,946	32,783	32,783
Tobacco, plug	169,594	142	142
Agricultural implem's	163,689	6,492	6,492
Wrapping paper	161,319	26,661	26,661
Cycles	147,597	2,598	2,598
Glass and glassware	138,282	12,440	12,440
Electrical apparatus	167,706	14,244	14,244

Articles exported from— United States, Cuba, Porto Rico.

Provisions, \$4,736,412; Iron, steel, and mfgs., 3,274,125; Animals, 2,782,921; Breadstuffs, 2,829,295; Lard, 1,936,143; Wood and manuf's., 1,894,251; Boards, deals, planks, 978,590; Flour, 1,841,422; Rice, 720,329; Hams, 622,621; Malt liquors, 628,059; Coal, 578,152; Eggs, 533,229; Potatoes, 378,747; Chemicals, 495,443; Crude mineral oils, 330,709; Beans and peas, 358,965; Cotton cloth, colored, 262,119; Boots and shoes, 224,815; Cotton cloth, uncolored, 169,946; Tobacco, plug, 169,594; Agricultural implem's, 163,689; Wrapping paper, 161,319; Cycles, 147,597; Glass and glassware, 138,282; Electrical apparatus, 167,706.

Articles exported from— United States, Cuba, Porto Rico.

Provisions, \$4,736,412; Iron, steel, and mfgs., 3,274,125; Animals, 2,782,921; Breadstuffs, 2,829,295; Lard, 1,936,143; Wood and manuf's., 1,894,251; Boards, deals, planks, 978,590; Flour, 1,841,422; Rice, 720,329; Hams, 622,621; Malt liquors, 628,059; Coal, 578,152; Eggs, 533,229; Potatoes, 378,747; Chemicals, 495,443; Crude mineral oils, 330,709; Beans and peas, 358,965; Cotton cloth, colored, 262,119; Boots and shoes, 224,815; Cotton cloth, uncolored, 169,946; Tobacco, plug, 169,594; Agricultural implem's, 163,689; Wrapping paper, 161,319; Cycles, 147,597; Glass and glassware, 138,282; Electrical apparatus, 167,706.

Articles exported from— United States, Cuba, Porto Rico.

Provisions, \$4,736,412; Iron, steel, and mfgs., 3,274,125; Animals, 2,782,921; Breadstuffs, 2,829,295; Lard, 1,936,143; Wood and manuf's., 1,894,251; Boards, deals, planks, 978,590; Flour, 1,841,422; Rice, 720,329; Hams, 622,621; Malt liquors, 628,059; Coal, 578,152; Eggs, 533,229; Potatoes, 378,747; Chemicals, 495,443; Crude mineral oils, 330,709; Beans and peas, 358,965; Cotton cloth, colored, 262,119; Boots and shoes, 224,815; Cotton cloth, uncolored, 169,946; Tobacco, plug, 169,594; Agricultural implem's, 163,689; Wrapping paper, 161,319; Cycles, 147,597; Glass and glassware, 138,282; Electrical apparatus, 167,706.

Articles exported from— United States, Cuba, Porto Rico.

Provisions, \$4,736,412; Iron, steel, and mfgs., 3,274,125; Animals, 2,782,921; Breadstuffs, 2,829,295; Lard, 1,936,143; Wood and manuf's., 1,894,251; Boards, deals, planks, 978,590; Flour, 1,841,422; Rice, 720,329; Hams, 622,621; Malt liquors, 628,059; Coal, 578,152; Eggs, 533,229; Potatoes, 378,747; Chemicals, 495,443; Crude mineral oils, 330,709; Beans and peas, 358,965; Cotton cloth, colored, 262,119; Boots and shoes, 224,815; Cotton cloth, uncolored, 169,946; Tobacco, plug, 169,594; Agricultural implem's, 163,689; Wrapping paper, 161,319; Cycles, 147,597; Glass and glassware, 138,282; Electrical apparatus, 167,706.

Articles exported from— United States, Cuba, Porto Rico.

Provisions, \$4,736,412; Iron, steel, and mfgs., 3,274,125; Animals, 2,782,921; Breadstuffs, 2,829,295; Lard, 1,936,143; Wood and manuf's., 1,894,251; Boards, deals, planks, 978,590; Flour, 1,841,422; Rice, 720,329; Hams, 622,621; Malt liquors, 628,059; Coal, 578,152; Eggs, 533,229; Potatoes, 378,747; Chemicals, 495,443; Crude mineral oils, 330,709; Beans and peas, 358,965; Cotton cloth, colored, 262,119; Boots and shoes, 224,815; Cotton cloth, uncolored, 169,946; Tobacco, plug, 169,594; Agricultural implem's, 163,689; Wrapping paper, 161,319; Cycles, 147,597; Glass and glassware, 138,282; Electrical apparatus, 167,706.

Articles exported from— United States, Cuba, Porto Rico.

Provisions, \$4,736,412; Iron, steel, and mfgs., 3,274,125; Animals, 2,782,921; Breadstuffs, 2,829,295; Lard, 1,936,143; Wood and manuf's., 1,894,251; Boards, deals, planks, 978,590; Flour, 1,841,422; Rice, 720,329; Hams, 622,621; Malt liquors, 628,059; Coal, 578,152; Eggs, 533,229; Potatoes, 378,747; Chemicals, 495,443; Crude mineral oils, 330,709; Beans and peas, 358,965; Cotton cloth, colored, 262,119; Boots and shoes, 224,815; Cotton cloth, uncolored, 169,946; Tobacco, plug, 169,594; Agricultural implem's, 163,689; Wrapping paper, 161,319; Cycles, 147,597; Glass and glassware, 138,282; Electrical apparatus, 167,706.

Articles exported from— United States, Cuba, Porto Rico.

Provisions, \$4,736,412; Iron, steel, and mfgs., 3,274,125; Animals, 2,782,921; Breadstuffs, 2,829,295; Lard, 1,936,143; Wood and manuf's., 1,894,251; Boards, deals, planks, 978,590; Flour, 1,841,422; Rice, 720,329; Hams, 622,621; Malt liquors, 628,059; Coal, 578,152; Eggs, 533,229; Potatoes, 378,747; Chemicals, 495,443; Crude mineral oils, 330,709; Beans and peas, 358,965; Cotton cloth, colored, 262,119; Boots and shoes, 224,815; Cotton cloth, uncolored, 169,946; Tobacco, plug, 169,594; Agricultural implem's, 163,689; Wrapping paper, 161,319; Cycles, 147,597; Glass and glassware, 138,282; Electrical apparatus, 167,706.

Articles exported from— United States, Cuba, Porto Rico.

Provisions, \$4,736,412; Iron, steel, and mfgs., 3,274,125; Animals, 2,782,921; Breadstuffs, 2,829,295; Lard, 1,936,143; Wood and manuf's., 1,894,251; Boards, deals, planks, 978,590; Flour, 1,841,422; Rice, 720,329; Hams, 622,621; Malt liquors, 628,059; Coal, 578,152; Eggs, 533,229; Potatoes, 378,747; Chemicals, 495,443; Crude mineral oils, 330,709; Beans and peas, 358,965; Cotton cloth, colored, 262,119; Boots and shoes, 224,815; Cotton cloth, uncolored, 169,946; Tobacco, plug, 169,594; Agricultural implem's, 163,689; Wrapping paper, 161,319; Cycles, 147,597; Glass and glassware, 138,282; Electrical apparatus, 167,706.

Articles exported from— United States, Cuba, Porto Rico.

Provisions, \$4,736,412; Iron, steel, and mfgs., 3,274,125; Animals, 2,782,921; Breadstuffs, 2,829,295; Lard, 1,936,143; Wood and manuf's., 1,894,251; Boards, deals, planks, 978,590; Flour, 1,841,422; Rice, 720,329; Hams, 622,621; Malt liquors, 628,059; Coal, 578,152; Eggs, 533,229; Potatoes, 378,747; Chemicals, 495,443; Crude mineral oils, 330,709; Beans and peas, 358,965; Cotton cloth, colored, 262,119; Boots and shoes, 224,815; Cotton cloth, uncolored, 169,946; Tobacco, plug, 169,594; Agricultural implem's, 163,689; Wrapping paper, 161,319; Cycles, 147,597; Glass and glassware, 138,282; Electrical apparatus, 167,706.

Articles exported from— United States, Cuba, Porto Rico.

Provisions, \$4,736,412; Iron, steel, and mfgs., 3,274,125; Animals, 2,782,921; Breadstuffs, 2,829,295; Lard, 1,936,143; Wood and manuf's., 1,894,251; Boards, deals, planks, 978,590; Flour, 1,841,422; Rice, 720,329; Hams, 622,621; Malt liquors, 628,059; Coal, 578,152; Eggs, 533,229; Potatoes, 378,747; Chemicals, 495,443; Crude mineral oils, 330,709; Beans and peas, 358,965; Cotton cloth, colored, 262,119; Boots and shoes, 224,815; Cotton cloth, uncolored, 169,946; Tobacco, plug, 169,594; Agricultural implem's, 163,689; Wrapping paper, 161,319; Cycles, 147,597; Glass and glassware, 138,282; Electrical apparatus, 167,706.

Articles exported from— United States, Cuba, Porto Rico.

Salina, Kan., July 9.—A party of thirty Russian immigrants have reached here from the western coast of Mexico, following the party which came from there about three months ago. They formed a portion of the colony which was persuaded to migrate from Russia to Mexico by false representations and their condition is deplorable. The colony divided after it reached Mexico and this party suffered more than any of the others. They could not stand the hot Mexican climate and whole families were swept away by fever. The remnant which reached Salina is clothed in rags and appeared half starved.

They are endeavoring to reach the Russian settlement in Ellis and Russell counties, west of here.

RUSSIANS FROM MEXICO.

Salina, Kan., July 9.—A party of thirty Russian immigrants have reached here from the western coast of Mexico, following the party which came from there about three months ago. They formed a portion of the colony which was persuaded to migrate from Russia to Mexico by false representations and their condition is deplorable. The colony divided after it reached Mexico and this party suffered more than any of the others. They could not stand the hot Mexican climate and whole families were swept away by fever. The remnant which reached Salina is clothed in rags and appeared half starved.

They are endeavoring to reach the Russian settlement in Ellis and Russell counties, west of here.

RUSSIANS FROM MEXICO.

Petersburg, Va., July 9.—Stephen Baptist, who was convicted recently in the Mecklenburg county court of the murder of Peter Jones, and subsequently confessed to the crime, is to be hanged here tomorrow. Baptist stated that he knocked Mr. Jones down three times with a heavy club before he killed him. The object was robbery. The negro secured \$3 for his crime.

MURDERER BAPTIST TO HANG.

Fairland, I. T., July 9.—The members of the lawless commission today began taking the census of the Cherokee citizens. The commission recently was in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the enrollment of such of the citizens of these nations who have not already been enrolled. About 5,000 were enrolled on that trip.

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

In Which a Milkman's Reputation Figures.

Ulrich Meyer yesterday began suit in district court against M. A. Stanford for damages on account of a malicious arrest. The complaint states that the plaintiff was arrested on June 14 at the instance of the defendant charged with larceny. After a detention of half an hour he was released on his own recognizance and was tried a week later before Justice Johnstone, who discharged him from the reason that the arrest had been made without a probable cause of the plaintiff's guilt.

But he had to have a lawyer to represent him in court and that cost \$75. The most important damage of all is one which would not be understood by the average citizen at first sight, though it is plain when it is pointed out.

The plaintiff is the proprietor of a dairy and says that when news of his arrest went abroad among his customers many of them lost confidence in him and withdrew their patronage, entailing an additional loss of \$2,000. In the very nature of things, a milkman who is charged with larceny becomes an object of suspicion to housewives.

His business is of such a character that his patrons are wholly dependent upon his integrity and the milk inspector. A pound of sugar may be seen, weighed, and tasted; a yard of cloth may be felt, of help up to the light and tested for its quality in a variety of ways; so with almost every other article of barter or sale, but not so with milk. It is white, and beneath that false or genuine whiteness none can see. It may not all be of equal richness, the cream may not rise on all of it to equal thickness but that is not necessarily the fault of the milkman. These differences may be attributable to various peculiarities in cows or to the proximity of a pump. Who can tell? Even the milk inspector may be puzzled and certainly much more so the housewife, who can only know good milk by its taste, but who has no mechanical appliance for ascertaining the percentage of butter fat. Thus it is seen that the milkman's reputation for honesty is a considerable part of his stock in trade. Every nickel paid for a quart of milk is really not all paid for the milk but a part of it represents a blind confidence in the milkman's uprightness. It is this why Mr. Meyer wants \$2,000.

THE ACME SMELTER.

A Local Company Which Will Erect a Plant at Wickenburg.

About a year ago the Acme Smelting and Refining company was organized in Phoenix with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, and with the following board of directors: C. C. Cole, Webster Street, T. T. Powers, Emil Ganz, N. C. Wilson, Cal Ogburn and H. M. Chapman. All are well known in Phoenix, except, perhaps, the first named, who was formerly chief justice of Iowa and whose interests here are of recent date.

It is understood that the plan of the company was to sell off a sufficient amount of stock to pay for installing the necessary machinery which it is now announced has been done, and that the machinery will be bought within the next ninety days. The smelter will be erected at Wickenburg, and there is no question but that district will supply all the ore it can handle.

The company has already contracted with mine owners for a supply of 269 tons daily and once in operation this amount will doubtless be greatly increased.

ARIZONA